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many years by Captain Troyer, the whole of the peninsula south of the Krishna has been minutely surveyed in detail. The whole of the Bombay Presidency, Khandesh and the eastern portions of Goojerat only excepted, remain unfinished. Of the Nizam's or Hyderabad territories a large portion has been accurately surveyed. The Rajah of Berars, or Nagpoor dominions, have also been triangulated and surveyed, though with less attention to accuracy. The survey of the Northern Circars by Lieutenants Sackville, Buxton, and Snell, completes the portion designated as the Peninsula. North of this, of which the Nurbudda is the boundary, a very large portion under the Bengal Presidency has been likewise surveyed, according to the methods already adverted to, that is, route surveys corrected by astronomical observations; and on the eastern frontier much geographical matter has been added by Lieutenants Wilcox, Pemberton, and Grant.

But we reserve the more complete and exact details, both of these surveys and of the still more important and valuable surveys conducted by the officers of the Indian Navy, to a future opportunity.

[*To be concluded.*]

XII.—*Notice of the Mountain Aconcagua in Chile.* By Captain Robert Fitz Roy, Royal Navy.

DURING the Beagle's survey of the Chilian coast, it was ascertained that the mountain Aconcagua was higher than the famed Chimborazo. By the mean of the results of many observations made by the Beagle's officers at different stations on the coast of Chile, near Valparaiso, the height of Aconcagua above the sea appears to be 23,200 feet. Of various observations made at different times, no one result was less than 23,000, nor more than 23,400 feet.

According to recent accounts, the highest mountains in South America are—

Sorata, whose height is said to be	25,400 feet
Illimani, said to be	24,200 "
Next to which Aconcagua claims a place, as	23,200 "
Gualtieri is said to be	22,000 "
And Chimborazo	21,000 "
above the level of the ocean.	

Amongst a variety of data for calculating the height of Aconcagua, the following are considered the best:—

Observation made at Fort San Antonio, Valparaiso, with a good theodolite, forty feet above the level of the sea at half tide. Angular elevation of the highest point of Aconcagua above the

horizontal plane $1^{\circ} 55' 45''$. The true bearing of the same point was N. $74^{\circ} 56'$ E., and the distance 89,3 miles (of 60 to a degree). Fort San Antonio, Valparaiso, is considered to be in lat. $33^{\circ} 1' 53''$ S. and long. $71^{\circ} 41' 15''$ W. of Greenwich.

Captain Beechey has since made observations for ascertaining the height of Aconcagua, and their result is greater than that of the Beagle's by some hundred feet.

Aconcagua is a volcano in the Cordillera of the Andes; at intervals it is active.

XIII.—*Extracts from the Correspondence of the late Mr. Davidson, during his residence in Morocco; with an Account of his further progress in the Desert.**

THE much lamented close of Mr. Davidson's life, an event which every member of the Geographical Society will unite in deploring, has made it the melancholy duty of that body to preserve some record of his latest exertions in pursuit of geographical knowledge. For that purpose his various friends and correspondents were requested to place in the hands of the Secretary such of his letters as contained any observations of moment; to this request they readily acceded, and the acknowledgments of the Society are more particularly due to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, to whose gracious encouragement Mr. Davidson was mainly indebted for his favourable reception in Morocco, and who, with his wonted liberality, has allowed the transcription of the most interesting communications received from that enterprising traveller. To the extracts from Mr. Davidson's own letters, are added such accounts as have been at different times forwarded respecting his further progress and the fatal termination of his journey, the particulars of which are still involved in some doubt, though concerning the main point, the loss of his valuable life, there is unhappily no place for hope.

It would have been highly gratifying had it been possible to introduce these extracts to the reader, by a detailed memoir of Mr. Davidson's extensive travels in every quarter of the globe; but the materials furnished by such various and remote journeys could not have been collected and arranged in the short period which has elapsed since the sad intelligence of his end has been authenticated. Those journeys were also performed before their author was in correspondence with this Society, and for that reason are not necessarily connected with its Journal. His instructive lecture on the site of Jerusalem and the movements of the investing armies, the manuscript of which, had it received its

* For the notes at the foot of the page, the Foreign Secretary is answerable.